

the San Luis Valley. In fact, the town of San Luis in that valley is Colorado's oldest town, which just recently celebrated its 150th anniversary. The name of our State, Colorado, came from a Spanish word for red, and our conversation is laced with Spanish words.

The traditions, artwork and music of these and many other cultures are a treasured part of Colorado's identity, and we respect and honor the gifts they give us.

Colorado is known for its strong military presence. It is home to the United States Air Force Academy where the soaring structure of the Academy's cathedral with Pikes Peak in the background dominates the landscape. Peterson Air Force Base—home to the U.S. Space Command, Air Force Space Command and the Army Space Command—strengthens the military presence in our state. And, the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with its command center located deep inside Cheyenne Mountain adds to Colorado's reputation as recently described by a high-ranking Air Force General as America's "space mecca."

While our ski industry, our world class airport, our sports teams, and our technology industry bring travelers from all over the world to our State, Colorado broke into the international scene in a new way when Denver was chosen as the site of the G-8 summit of world leaders in 1997.

Throughout the 125 years since Colorado became a State, its citizens have had a common goal: to make the state a stronger, more vibrant place. From the snow capped peaks of the Continental Divide to the farms and ranches on the Front Range and the Western Slope, the citizens of my home state have worked together to make Colorado a great place to call home.

I want to thank you for allowing me to celebrate Colorado's 125th anniversary of statehood by recognizing just a few of the things that make it such a great place to live.

To close, I ask my colleagues to join me in a Mile High salute to the citizens of Colorado on the 125th anniversary of their great State.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of President Grant's proclamation declaring Colorado a State be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas the Congress of the United States do, by an Act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five authorize the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form for themselves out of said Territory State Government with the name of the State of Colorado, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States upon certain conditions in said Act specified,

And whereas it was provided by said Act of Congress that the Convention elected by the people of said Territory to frame a State Constitution received by me,

Now, Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

By the President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 31, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,718,303,095,621.12, five trillion, seven hundred eighteen billion, three hundred three million, ninety-five thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and twelve cents.

One year ago, July 31, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,658,807,000,000, five trillion, six hundred fifty-eight billion, eight hundred seven million.

Five years ago, July 31, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,188,889,000,000, five trillion, one hundred eighty-eight billion, eight hundred eighty-nine million.

Ten years ago, July 31, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,576,827,000,000, three trillion, five hundred seventy-six billion, eight hundred twenty-seven million.

Fifteen years ago, July 31, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,074,472,000,000, two trillion, seventy-four billion, four hundred seventy-two million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,643,831,095,621.12, three trillion, six hundred forty-three billion, eight hundred thirty-one million, ninety-five thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and twelve cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORY OF DEBORAH VINCENT

• Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a young woman, Deborah Vincent, who, in March of this year, began her work with the city of Baltimore's Public Housing Authority as its Deputy Executive Director. Sadly, however, Ms. Vincent was diagnosed with leukemia in June and passed away on July 26. There is always a great sense of loss when a person dies in the prime of their life, in this case, loss by those that knew her, her family, friends, colleagues and loved ones. However, I too want to express my loss and the loss to the citizens of Baltimore and the residents of the city's public housing with the passing of Deborah Vincent.

Ms. Vincent came to Baltimore after working at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, first as the General Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of Public and Indian Housing and then as Deputy Chief of Staff to Secretary Andrew Cuomo. At HUD Ms. Vincent worked tirelessly for those in need in this country; for the homeless, for those in need of a place to live, for those in need of assistance to defeat substance abuse, and for those in need of a caring and friendly environment in which to raise their families. At HUD she not only demonstrated her passion to get the job done, but also her compassion for those that have the least in our society.

Although only 43-years-old when she died, Ms. Vincent had 20 years of experience managing public housing. From 1981 until 1997, before coming to HUD, she managed the Clearwater Housing Authority in Clearwater, FL. As its executive director, she took the Clearwater Housing Authority from what had been described as a "shambles" to one of the outstanding public housing authorities in the nation. Recognizing that those most in need of safe and decent housing in the Clearwater community were those in public housing she mustered her inner strength and began cleaning up Clearwater's public housing projects, getting rid of drug dealers, scofflaws, and improving the quality of life for the residents that remained.

Ms. Vincent was also an innovator; under her leadership the Housing Authority established homeownership programs by purchasing condominiums and selling them to qualified public housing residents. Later, recognizing that there was a need for affordable housing for those Clearwater residents that did not qualify for public housing assistance, the Housing Authority purchased a large apartment building and sold the units, at a discount, to those who could not afford to purchase a home at market rates. To this day, Clearwater's Housing Authority is recognized for its innovative housing programs.

At the beginning of this statement I said that Ms. Vincent's death was not only a loss to those who knew her, but also to those that were just beginning to know her, the residents of Baltimore and of Baltimore's public housing. Like them, I know all too well the need for the expertise, spirit and compassion that Ms. Vincent brought to her job in just a few short months with the Baltimore Housing Authority. Let us hope that her example of caring will live on in all of us so that we can achieve great things, as she did as a truly dedicated public servant.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.